

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1916.

CELEBRATING BALBOA DAY.

It was on September 25, 1513, that Vasco Nunez Balboa looked down upon and out over the "Southern Sea" of which he had been told by Central American Indians and today the four hundred and third anniversary of the event is being duly observed and commemorated.

It is perhaps a misnomer to term the arrival of Balboa at a point where he could look out upon the ocean of which he had heard a "discovery" since he had received positive and authentic information of its existence. Contrary, too, to a more or less generally held idea the name "Pacific" was not bestowed upon it by him but by Magellan seven years later. Balboa called it "Mar del Sur," the southern sea. But the event, whether a discovery or not, was of sufficient importance to warrant its observance and commemoration, especially in the light of events that have followed and are to follow, by all of the countries which border upon the Pacific Ocean.

Positive knowledge of a great ocean lying beyond the "New World" incited its exploration in the hope of discovery of other new and rich lands. Those subsequent explorations and discoveries made inevitable the mingling of eastern and western civilization. The admixture was slow in some instances, and in one is only just at hand for it is only very recently that China has accepted the idea that its ancient and long proven civilization might learn and adopt much from another and younger though more virile civilization, but it has been brought about.

The observance of Balboa Day by the peoples of the Pacific is eminently fitting. It marks the earliest beginning of an era that was to mean the settling of unsettled lands, the advent of civilization with consequent education and progress to uncivilized places and the leavening of the already existing civilizations of China and Japan. Thus from the era the beginning of which may be said to be marked by the arrival of Balboa on the borders of the Southern Sea, has every country on the Pacific already reaped a rich harvest of benefit and thus is there planted the seed to insure a richer and more abundant harvest in the years and centuries that are to come.

Balboa Day thus furnishes an occasion when every nation and every colony in or bordering upon the Pacific Ocean, irrespective of race or of creed can meet upon common ground. One and all have they benefited by the aid of the western civilization and progressivism. That is their common meeting ground, their common view point.

In Christian Europe there is one day of days that all can unite in observing Christmas. But in the lands that border on the Pacific there exist other creeds and doctrines and religions than those of Christ. Balboa day can furnish nothing to compare with the deep and tender significance of Christmas with all of its attendant customs, but it at least furnishes the one day when all of the peoples may unite in a ceremonial observance, gives an added meeting point and so brings them closer together. It will thus give them a closer acquaintance with and better understanding of one another.

The idea of a "Pacific Brotherhood" may be attractive and far from materialization just as is the "Brotherhood of the World" and the "Brotherhood of Man," but the finding of an occasion upon which all the peoples have and can see that they have united to celebrate together is at least a step in that direction and tends to add to the cordiality of relations and to at least strengthen friendship.

ONE MORE DAY TO REGISTER.

One day remains for voters to register for the upcoming primary election. It is bromide to say that it is the duty of every American citizen of the age of 21 years to exercise his right of suffrage, that he appreciates the privilege extended to him and that he is desirous of exercising it. But those who do not express their own preferences at the polls undoubtedly deprive any criticism which they may later see fit to make of the weight that they otherwise attach to it, but nevertheless they are expected to be the first to criticize and to be the loudest if occasion arises or if they deem it has arisen.

Direct primaries have been adopted for the purpose of giving all voters an opportunity to express their preferences as to candidates whose names are to appear on their party tickets. It was claimed that the bosses and their "heelers" generally controlled the party conventions and that the masses were unrepresented. Preferential or direct primary elections were therefore devised. The wisdom of the plan need not be discussed at this time, but its success or its failure now lies largely with the voters themselves.

If they see to it that they are registered and then go to the polls and cast their ballots as their best judgment dictates, they may secure the strongest candidates for election and later may elect the most competent men of the community to represent them. If they do not it is not their province to complain of the representatives given to them nor of the future conduct in office of the successful candidates. Under such circumstances it is difficult to see how the old convention methods have in any wise been improved upon.

The registration books close tomorrow night.

THE "BLACK LIST."

From the London Times.

Protests continue to reach us against our action in prohibiting our nationals from trading with certain firms in the United States. The agitation started with the publication last month of the "black list" of these firms, and was fanned by the appearance of a note from Washington sharply accusing us of "brushing aside" neutral rights. Our economic measures against the enemy have thus produced yet another controversy with our friends across the Atlantic. We are loth to believe that the controversy is or is likely to become serious. German-American traders whom we have blacklisted may well be annoyed at finding that they can no longer line their pockets by furthering from New York the trans-Atlantic schemes of their friends in Germany; but we are convinced that in the main the outcry and even its official manifestations are due to the same factor as has been at the bottom of more than one of our recent controversies with the United States—namely, misunderstanding.

The principle behind the black list is quite simple. The list is based upon the incontestable right of governments to tell their subjects with whom they may or may not trade. It is a right which exists and is sometimes invoked in times of peace. The United States and Great Britain and other countries used it to suppress the opium traffic. In times of war its invocation is a matter of course. In the American civil war the North forbade by proclamation trade with the seceding states. During the pacification of the Philippines—and this parallel is now to the point—the United States rigidly enforced it against neutral traders in the Philippines who were suspected of dealing with the insurrectionary Aguinaldo. In this war one of the first acts of Great Britain was to place an embargo upon the export of various imperial products to countries which were not Allies, and nobody seriously questioned the justice of its action. In the same way we can now hardly be denied the right to warn our traders that they must not have dealings with residents in neutral countries who are even suspected of aiding or abetting in any way the affairs of the enemy, and to tell them who these people are. The American black list was, in fact, promulgated after the most careful consideration, after similar black lists had been for some time in force regarding other neutral countries on both sides of the Atlantic. Possibly there may be some mistakes in it. If so they can be easily rectified, and no doubt will be. The more closely it is studied the more clearly does our war trade policy appear to have been formulated with all possible regard not only for the rights but also for the convenience of neutrals. As the cotton operatives of Lancashire discovered during the civil war, innocent neutrals must sometimes suffer from the trade policies of belligerents, and it may be that the plight of neutrals who thus suffer is sometimes aggravated by the spectacle of the prosperity of neighbors whom the accident of commerce has rendered the gainers from war trades. But, as further official discussion will surely show, we can in all sincerity affirm that in telling our merchants with whom they may trade and in indicating to our ship-owners whose goods they may or may not carry, we are simply trying to contribute to the cause of civilization by bringing the war to its foregone conclusion as quickly as possible, and are doing so with a clear conscience, whether we look at the business from the legal or from the ethical point of view.

Neither the seventh district, the State of Virginia nor the nation will ever have a chance to get at Congressman Hay. He will not have to face his constituents in November. The benevolent Mr. Wilson has looked after that by appointing him a judge of the court of claims. Thanks to the president, the congressman has found a harbor of refuge and is comfortably interned. Hay is safe. — Providence Journal.

The Spanish railway strike was settled by the strikers accepting the assurances that government intervention would "aim at arbitration, inspired with the aspiration of safeguarding the interests of all." The difficulty usually in strikes or threatened strikes is that the employer and the employed do not worry about "the interests of all." — New York World.

Henry Ford is suing the Chicago Tribune for \$1,000,000, alleging that it called him an anarchist. We were under the impression that some American newspaper had called him rather more stinging names than that.

No one has accused this Japanese tennis champion of looking over our concrete courts with a view to possible gun emplacements. — Syracuse Post Standard.

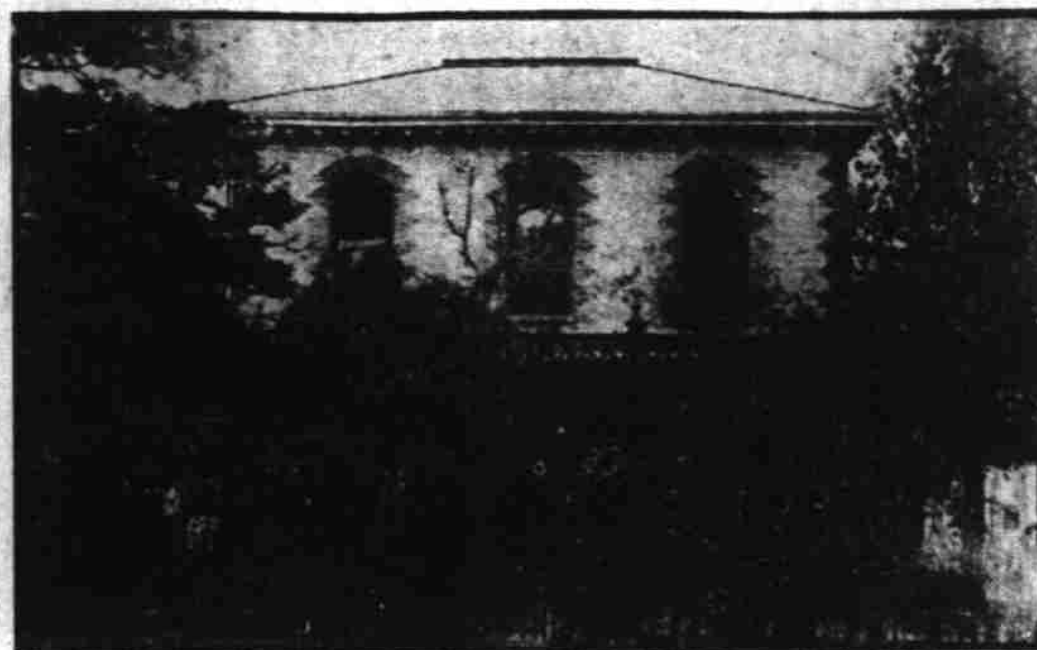
Italy hopes to "redeem" Trieste before the cold weather sets in. It would help during this long winter of war.

Never put off until tomorrow the meanness you can cut out today. — Wyoming Tribune (Cheyenne).

Beware of any man who plays any game with a winning smile. — Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Silence is golden, but it takes brass to get along in this world. — Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

New Detention Home Is Completed



Honolulu's new detention home will be ready for occupancy within a few days. The building already has been accepted by the board of industrial schools and probably will be turned over to the county tomorrow. The home is in Nuuanu street, being the old Hart premises. Paint, calcimine and varnish have made practically a new place out of it, and from a sanitary standpoint, its conditions are excellent. Two large rooms on the second floor will serve as dormitories for the boys detained there, these to be fitted with comfortable beds. The building also has been equipped with new lavatories and shower baths. A well-appointed kitchen is a feature of the establishment.

Mrs. Archie Mahaulu, wife of Probation Officer Mahaulu, will be in charge of the home, and Judge Mahaulu will have his office there. There has also been some talk of moving the juvenile court to the building, but nothing definite as regards this has been announced. The new detention home will fill a long-felt want in Honolulu. In the past it has been necessary to place in jail those boys awaiting removal to the boys' industrial school, or boys awaiting disposition by the juvenile court. In many instances A. Kalei Aona, acting boys' probation officer, has taken boys to his own home rather than detain them at the jail.

Personal Mention

DR. HERBERT CLEMMENS has taken quarters at the Young hotel.

W. G. MARSHALL returned to his home in Hilo in the Mauna Kea Saturday.

MR. and MRS. DAVID FLEMING leave in the Mauna Kea tonight for Maui.

A. L. JONES, a commercial man, is going home to San Francisco in the Sierra.

MR. and MRS. HAROLD RICE are going home to Maui tonight in the Mauna Kea.

F. C. DAVIS, who has been here for some time, returns to San Francisco in the Sierra.

CHARLES S. DESKY left Saturday night in the Mauna Kea. He expects to visit the volcano.

C. W. SPITZ of Lihue, came in the Kinau Sunday and will continue to the coast in the Larline.

SINCLAIR ROBINSON of Kauai and brother, Aylmer Robinson, arrived in the Kinau Sunday morning.

M. V. DECOITO is here from the Molokai ranch of G. P. Cooke to spend a short vacation in Honolulu.

G. P. WILCOX, manager of the Mace Sugar Company of Kauai, and George N. Wilcox, his uncle, arrived in the Kinau.

FREDERICK H. LAUKEA, police captain, returned to the desk today after a two weeks' vacation spent on Waikiki beach.

F. A. GLUUD, clerk at headquarters of the National Guard of Hawaii, is back at his desk today following an operation for appendicitis.

WILLIAM N. (MARK) HANNA, manager of the Elks' Club, is planning to leave Tuesday for the mainland on a visit of several months.

ELMER DAVIS has left the Beretania sanitarium, where he has been confined for a week following a serious injury sustained to one of his hands while hunting at Kahuku.

SAMUEL B. KEMP, assistant U. S. attorney, will return to Honolulu tomorrow from West Hawaii, where he has been attending to legal business and visiting Circuit Judge J. Wesley Thompson.

MRS. W. R. HUMPHRIES, wife of Assistant Head Worker Humphries of the Palama Settlement, returned in the Kinau from a three months' vacation spent with Baby Humphries on Molokai.

MRS. CHAS. S. CRANE left in the Mauna Kea Saturday night for Hilo, where she will join Mr. Crane, who is attending the civic convention and

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—P. MAURICE McMAHON: This is my birthday. Though I never tell my age I'll say that I am on the other side of 40. As to what side that is, guess for yourself.

—ARTHUR E. CARTER, harbor police: After five weeks of lying around, recovering from an operation, I am glad to be back on my beat again.

—CAPT. DANIEL H. KAMAHU: I took a look at the strikers along the waterfront today and everything was peaceful so far as I could see.

CHARLES F. CHILLINGWORTH, prosecuting attorney: I was sorry I could not get away to go with the Republicans on their trip around the island. It's a mighty good way to mix business and pleasure.

—SGT. BRUCE W. SHELTON: It seems to me that Remington trophy which companies of the National Guard are to shoot for ought to rouse quite a bit of enthusiasm. It will mean quite a lot to hold it for a year as a memento in a company's clubroom.

—B. G. RIVENBURGH: I submit that a big Civic Convention every other year to correspond with the election of members of the legislature would be a fine thing for the islands. I would have every prospective member present at the convention to hear the discussion and learn just what the people of all the islands want.

VITAL STATISTICS

DIED.

KASTLE—In Lexington, Ky., Joseph Hoeling Kastle, Ph. D., head of Agricultural College, University of Kentucky, September 24, 1916; brother-in-law of Mrs. W. C. Hobdy, Honolulu.

CLIFTON—In the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, September 22, 1916, David L. Clifton of the 25th Infantry, U. S. A., of Schofield Barracks, Oahu, unmarried, soldier, a native of Arkansas, 26 years old. Body will be sent to mainland in next transport for burial.

KAAA—In Wailuku, Maui, September 18, 1916, Mrs. Noah Kaas, a native of Hawaii, 47 years old.

BORN.

GAYNOR—In Honolulu, September 24, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Gaynor of 1527 Kewalo street, a son.

KEKIPI—In Honolulu, September 19, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kekipi county fair. Together they will visit Mrs. Crane's mother, Mrs. C. H. Jennings of Paauhau, Hamakua.

HON. HORACE W. VAUGHAN, judge of the United States court, is now a full-fledged citizen of the territory of Hawaii, he having registered as a voter last Saturday. Judge Vaughan came here a year ago last Thursday as acting U. S. attorney, being appointed judge some months later.

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of North School, near Liliha street, a son—Henry.

CAMARA—In Honolulu, September 11, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Manuel J. Camara of 1589 Emma street, a daughter.

COLOMY—In Honolulu, September 19, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Mitro Colomy of 1914 Kaunauli street, Kailua, a son—Harry.

COMBS—In Honolulu, August 27, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John Joseph Combs of 1137 Kamehameha IV road, Kailua, a daughter—Isabella.

ANIAZ—In Honolulu, Sept. 23, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Aniaz of 238 San Antonio street, a son, Albert.

NOTTO—In Honolulu June 23, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Paulino Notto, a daughter, Beatrice.

MARRIED.

PIA-KAMA—In Honolulu, September 23, 1916, Daniel Pia and Miss Annie Kama, Rev. Samuel K. Kamalopili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili church, Palama, officiating; witnesses—Mrs. Lizzie Akana and Mrs. S. K. Kamalopili.

KANAENAEOLE—In Honolulu, September 23, 1916, Joseph Kanae and Mrs. Edith Naeole, Rev. Samuel K. Kamalopili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili church, Palama, officiating; witnesses—Mrs. Hattie Kukini and Miss Miriam Kaubimaka.

MA-KALAHUKI—In Honolulu, September 23, 1916, Alfred Mia and Miss Rose Kalahiki, Rev. Samuel K.

Kamalopili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili church, Palama, officiating; witnesses—Frank K. Kalahiki and Mrs. Elizabeth Kane.

POWELL-LARSEN—In Honolulu, September 23, 1916, Henry Edmund Powell and Miss Agda Maria Larson, David Cary Peters, pastor of the Christian church, officiating; witnesses—Dr. Charles Adams and Miss Jessie T. F. Hill.

FERREIRA-SILVA—In Honolulu, September 23, 1916, Sylvester Ferreira and Miss Virginia Silva, Rev. Father Reginald Yzendoorn of the Catholic Cathedral, officiating; witnesses—August Silva and Joseph Silva.

KANAKAAEAMOKU-ALEKA—In Honolulu, September 23, 1916, Kanakaeamoku and Mrs. Aleka of Puu-ua, this island, both Hawaiian, Rev. Father Ulrich Taube, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Anthony, Kailua, officiating; witnesses—Ake-ua and Alice Prater.

LAWLER-ZOBEL—In Mount Vernon, New York, September 4, 1916, Joseph Gregory Lawler and Miss Irene Elsa Zobel, formerly of Hilo, Hawaii.

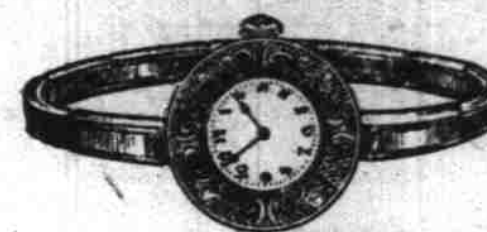
—David L. Clifton, a member of the 25th Infantry, Schofield Barracks, died on Friday last at the Department hospital. Clifton was 26 years of age, a native of Arkansas. The body will be shipped on the next transport to the mainland.



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